

**XP-002205046**

**AN - 2000-504551 [45]**

**AP - RU19980111888 19980622**

**CPY - UYGO-R**

**DC - D22 P14 S03**

**FS - CPI;GMPI;EPI**

**IC - A01K45/00 ; G01N33/08**

**IN - MAMUKAEV M N**

**MC - D09-A02**

**- S03-E14A**

**PA - (UYGO-R) UNIV GORKI AGRIC**

**PN - RU2142225 C1 19991210 DW200045 A01K45/00 000pp**

**PR - RU19980111888 19980622**

**XA - C2000-151222**

**XIC - A01K-045/00 ; G01N-033/08**

**XP - N2000-373056**

**AB - RU2142225 NOVELTY - Prior to laying eggs for incubation and in process of the latter, eggs are treated four times with 6-days interval every 5 min in succession with light of gaseous-discharge lamp DNE5G-500 at wavelength of 630-650 nm, with average dose on surface of eggs equal to 23.1 erg in 5-s exposure. They were irradiated by helium-neon laser LGN-104 at wavelength of 632.8 nm, with optical flux power on surface of eggs equal to 50 mW/sq.cm in 2-s exposure. They are irradiated further by mercury-quartz lamp DRT-400 at wavelength of 185-400 nm, with average dose on surface of eggs equal to 20 erg/h and by two germicidal lamps BUV-15 in 5-s exposure. As a result, output of conditional chickens increases by 19 per cent. Activation of broiler embryogeny is accompanied by rise of postembryonic viability. Preservation of poultry at end of fattening increases relative to control period by 9.3 per cent. By daily average growth of living mass experimental broilers surpass control ones by 12.6 per cent.**

**- USE - Poultry farming.**

**- ADVANTAGE - Enhanced efficiency.**

**- (Dwg.0/0)**

**IW - METHOD LIGHT LASER TREAT CHICKEN EMBRYO**

**IKW - METHOD LIGHT LASER TREAT CHICKEN EMBRYO**

**INW - MAMUKAEV M N**

**NC - 001**

**OPD - 1998-06-22**

**ORD - 1999-12-10**

**PAW - (UYGO-R) UNIV GORKI AGRIC**

**TI - Method of light-and-laser treatment of chicken embryos**